



General Assembly

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18 November 1998

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Fifty-third session

Agenda item 164

Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Sudan: draft resolution

The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, which was submitted to the Security Council and the General Assembly,¹

Noting with appreciation the initial steps taken by the Security Council towards an urgent and concerted effort to follow up the report of the Secretary-General in the areas of conflict prevention and the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations as a means of promoting durable peace and sustainable development in Africa,

Taking note of the decision of the Economic and Social Council² to undertake substantive discussions on the implementation of the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General at its substantive session of 1999, and to coordinate and harmonize, as appropriate, the organs of the United Nations system in the implementation of the initiatives on African development,

Recalling the agreement of 15 November 1965 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, as updated and signed on 9 October 1990 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, as well as subsequent resolutions,

Recognizing that many African countries have made significant progress towards the creation of an enabling environment for achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

¹ A/52.871-S/1998/318.

² See Economic and Social Council decision 1998/298.



Noting with interest the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community, which entered into force in May 1994, by which African countries have committed themselves to the promotion of regional economic cooperation and integration to accelerate the process of economic growth and development,

Stressing the close linkage between peace, security and sustainable development,

Recalling its resolutions 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the annex to which contains the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 48/214 of 23 December 1993 and 49/142 of 23 December 1994, and 51/32 of 6 December 1996 on the mid-term review of the implementation of the New Agenda, as well as the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the New Agenda, including measures and recommendations agreed upon at its mid-term review,³

Noting with deep concern the conflicts in Africa and the increasing incidence of atrocities involving civilian populations, in particular those that target women, children and relief workers,

Also noting the need to adhere to international humanitarian law and human rights instruments and the fact that all parties involved in the conflict are accountable for their actions,

Expressing concern about the serious impact of socio-economic challenges, such as increasing poverty, the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome pandemic, and barriers which perpetuate discrimination against women and girls,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa¹ for its holistic approach to the problems of peace and development in Africa and the concrete recommendations contained therein;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his strong and global advocacy for African development and his efforts to mobilize the international community for the continent, and, in particular, to bring the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, to support African development within a coordinated framework;

3. *Notes* that the effective implementation of the recommendations of the Secretary-General on building durable peace and promoting sustainable development in Africa will require increased and sustained political will by all parties concerned, and substantial increases in the flow of financial resources;

4. *Urges* the United Nations and other relevant international institutions, upon request, to provide adequate assistance for the strengthening of the institutions for the promotion of transparency and accountability in public administration and good governance and, in this regard, urges all Governments to promote and respect all human rights and the rule of law and to strengthen democratic institutions;

5. *Urges* all States, as well as other relevant actors to rely upon peaceful means rather than military solutions to their problems and, to that end, to promote preventive diplomacy and confidence-building measures, as appropriate;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to provide African countries with sufficient resources for capacity-building and the attainment of a substantial and sustained pace of economic growth and development;

³ A/53/390.

7. *Calls upon* Member States and international financial institutions to respond positively and take concrete actions to implement the five priority areas identified by the Secretary-General in his report to the Security Council and the General Assembly,¹ namely, market access, increased official development assistance, conversion of official debts into grants, liberalization of the heavily indebted poor countries initiative and foreign direct investment flows – the areas that need to be addressed in order to encourage Africa's participation in the global economy;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for the international community to assist African countries in the promotion of regional economic cooperation and integration in the framework of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and other complementary subregional organizations and arrangements;

9. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to establish an ad hoc committee of the General Assembly to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa;¹

10. *Requests* all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to pay particular attention to meeting the special needs of refugee women and children, including those with special protection needs, as well as displaced persons;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a progress report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa.



General Assembly

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Fifty-third session

Agenda item 32

Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo and Uruguay: draft resolution

Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region between Africa and South America, the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the matter, including resolution 45/36 of 27 November 1990, in which it reaffirmed the determination of the States of the zone to enhance and accelerate their cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, cultural and other spheres,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable and that cooperation for peace and development among States of the region will promote the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the environment of the region, and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the purposes and objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a basis for the promotion of cooperation among the countries of the region;

2. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter of the United Nations



and relevant resolutions of the Organization, in particular actions that may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,¹ submitted in accordance with its resolution 52/14 of 20 November 1997;

4. *Recalls* the agreement reached at the third meeting of the States members of the zone, held in Brasilia in 1994, to encourage democracy and political pluralism and, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,² to promote and defend all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to cooperate towards the achievement of those goals;

5. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the holding of the fifth meeting of the States members of the zone in Buenos Aires, on 21 and 22 October 1998, and takes note of the Final Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at the meeting;³

6. *Welcomes* the progress towards the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)⁴ and the signing of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba);⁵

7. *Also welcomes* the entry into force of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials,⁶ adopted in November 1997, as well as the decision on the proliferation of small arms and light weapons taken by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixty-eighth ordinary session, held from 4 to 7 June 1998 in Ouagadougou;⁷

8. *Further welcomes* the restoration of democracy in Sierra Leone and Liberia, and in that regard commends the active efforts of the Economic Community of West African States and the States that have contributed to the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group;

9. *Welcomes* the agreement reached on 1 November 1998 in Abuja⁸ by the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the self-proclaimed military junta as a positive step towards national reconciliation in Guinea-Bissau, and, in that context, commends the mediation efforts conducted by the Economic Community of West African States and the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, and calls upon the Government and the so-called junta to abide by the agreement;

10. *Also welcomes* the commitment of the Government of Nigeria to carry out the plan for transition to general elections and the establishment of new democratic structures, and welcomes the action of the Government in releasing political prisoners as well as the continued progress being made towards full observance of human rights in the country;

11. *Views with concern* the present armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, stresses the need to respect the territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, urges the parties to that conflict and the States that have offered their good

¹ A/53/488.

² A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

³ A/53/650, annex.

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

⁵ See A/50/426, annex.

⁶ A/53/78, annex.

⁷ A/53/179, annex I.

⁸ S/1998/1028.

offices to bring hostilities to an end and to spare no effort in the negotiations leading to the restoration of peace, welcomes the positive response by the Southern African Development Community to the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to provide assistance in the restoration of peace and stability in that country, and also welcomes the decision of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to conduct elections in that country in June 1999;

12. *Welcomes* the positive steps taken by the Government of Angola in implementing the Lusaka Protocol,⁹ and reiterates that the primary cause of the crisis in Angola and of the current impasse in the peace process is the failure by the leadership of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz",¹⁰ the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions;

13. *Reaffirms* its willingness to contribute by all means at its disposal to an effective and lasting peace in Angola;

14. *Urges* the international community and all relevant international and private organizations to fulfil expeditiously their pledges to provide assistance to facilitate the demobilization and social reintegration of ex-combatants, the demining process, the resettlement of displaced persons and the reconstruction of the Angolan economy in order to consolidate the gains in the peace process;

15. *Commends* the efforts of Member States and humanitarian organizations in rendering humanitarian assistance to Angola and Sierra Leone, and urges them to continue to provide and to increase such assistance;

16. *Affirms* the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all peaceful purposes and activities protected by international law, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;¹¹

17. *Calls upon* the member States of the zone to continue their efforts towards the achievement of appropriate regulation of maritime transport of radioactive and toxic wastes, taking into account the interests of coastal States, particularly in accordance with the regulations of the International Maritime Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

18. *Views with concern* the increase in drug trafficking and related crimes, including drug abuse, and calls upon member States of the zone to promote regional cooperation to combat all aspects of the problem of drugs and related offences;

19. *Recognizes*, in the light of the number, magnitude and complexity of natural disasters and other emergencies, the need to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance by States members of the zone, so as to ensure a timely and effective response;

20. *Welcomes* the offer by Benin to host the sixth meeting of the States members of the zone;

21. *Requests* the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance that States members of the zone may seek in their

⁹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1441.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22609.

¹¹ *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic".



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Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

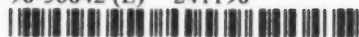
Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo and Uruguay: draft resolution

Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

Corrigendum

Operative paragraph 10

For towards full observance read in full observance





General Assembly

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Fifty-third session

Agenda item 59

**Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership
of the Security Council and related matters**

**Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czech Republic,
Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Japan,
Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and
Uzbekistan: amendments to draft resolution A/53/L.16**

1. In the fourth preambular paragraph, delete the words "matters relating to".
2. In the fifth preambular paragraph, replace the words "which reaffirmed the determination" by the words "which, *inter alia*, reaffirmed their determination".
3. Delete the sixth preambular paragraph.
4. In operative paragraph 1, reword the existing text to read as follows:
"1. *Stresses* that the matter of Security Council reform deserves urgent attention, while recognizing the need to allow Member States adequate time to further reflect on the question with a view to identifying solutions on which general agreement can be reached".
5. Replace operative paragraph 2 with the following:
"2. *Considers* that the notion of general agreement referred to in its resolution 48/26 implies the consent of no less than two thirds of the States Members of the United Nations".

